EDITED BY

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH,

Dictionay of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-Wok, and Engineering. Designed for Practical Working-Men, and thos intended for the Engineering Profession. Edited by OLIVER BYRNE, formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," "The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," etc., etc., etc., etc.

THIS work is of large 8vo. size, containing nearly two thousand pages, upwards of fifteen hundred plates, and six thousand wood cuts. It will present working-drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States. Independently of the results of American ingenuity, it will contain complete practical treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-work, and Engineering; with all that is useful in more than one thousand dollars' worth of folio volumes. marazines, and other lars' worth of folio volumes, magazines, and other books, among which may be mentioned the fol-

1. Bibliotheque des Arts Industriels. (Masson

2. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. (London.)
3. Engineer and Machinists Assistant. (Blackie

Glasgow.)
4. Publication Industrielle. (Armengaud Aine Paris.)
5. Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids.

6. Treatise on Mechanics. (Poisson.)
7. Allgemine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen (Forster, Wien.)

8 Organ fur die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwe sens in technischer Beziehung. (Von Waldegg, Wiesbaden.) Sherwin's Logarithims.

 Byrne's Logarithms.
 The Mechanical and Mathematical Works of Oliver Byrne. 13. Algemeine Maschinen-Encyclopedia. (Huls-

se, Leipzig.

14. Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted.

15. Holtzapfiels' Turning and Mechanical Manip-

Holtzapiels' Turning and Mechanical Manippulation.
 The Steam Engine. (J. Bourne.)
 Eisenbahn-Zeitung. (Stuttgart.)
 Tregold on the Steam-Engine.
 Pike's Mathematical and Optical Instruments.
 Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures. (Laboulaye, Paris.
 Sganzin's C.vil Engineering.
 Brown's Indicator and Dynaonmeter.
 Orgin and Progress of Steam Navigation.

Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation. (Woodcroft.) Ssai sur l'Industrie des Matieres Textiles (Michel Alcan, Paris.) 25. Macneill's Tables.
26. Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary.

Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Pocket Companion.
Lady's and Gentlemen's Diary.
Marine Steam Engine. (Brown.)
Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering.

The Matnematician. (London.) Barlow on Strength of Materials. 33. Hann's Mechanics.
34. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture. (Mosley.)
35. Journal of the Franklin Institute.

 Journal of the Franklin Institute.
 The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers. (London.)
 The Artisan.
 Quarterly Papers on Engineering. (Published by Weale, London.)
 Imperial Dictionary. (Glasgow.)
 Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine.
 Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Parent Company) 40. Student's Guide to the Locomotive Engine. 41. Railway Engine and Carriage Wheels. (Bar-

low, London,)
42. Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareil (Le Blanc, Paris.)
43. Buchanan on Mill Work. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Ma-chines. (G. Rennic.)

45. Repertoire de l'Industrie Franquaise et Etrangere. (L Mathias, Paris.)
46. Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas. (Ac. com, London.)

47. Setting out Curves on Railways. (Law, London.)
48. Hodge on the Steam Engine

49. Scientific American. 50. Railroad Journal. (New York) 51. American Artisan. 52. Mechanic's Magazine

53. Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architec ture. 54. Dictionaire de Marine a Voiles et a Vapeur (De Bonnefoux, Paris.)
55. Conway and Menai Tubuler Bridges (Fair-

barn.)
56. Brees' Railway Practice.
57. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary. 58. Bowditch's Navigation.
59. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men.
60. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encycloped a.

(Luke Herbert.)
61. Patent Journal; London. 62. Bree's Glossary of Engineering.
63. Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering.
64. Craddock's Lectures on the Steam-Engine.
65. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide. (Has-

koll.)
66. Mechanical Principia. (Leonard.) The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge, in a con densed form, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit The amount of information thus brought together, is almos beyond a precedent in such works. Indeed there is hardly any subject within its range which is not reated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail of anderstanding, and thus learning from it much which it is important for him to know.

From the annexed list of the principal authors and subject comprised in this work it is self-evi dent, that all citizens engaged in the practical and useful arts, etc., may derive essential advantages from the possession and study of this publication. The following may be especially designated:

Millwrights.
Moulder and Boiler Makers. Artificers in Brass, Copper, and Tin. Cutlers, and Workers of Steel in general.

Brickmakers. Workers in Ivory, Bone, and Horn. Civil Engineers, Railway Contractors, and Contractors for Earth-Work, and Masonry of every

description.

Architects and Bridge Builders.
Builders, Master Masons, and Bricklayers.
Ship Bnilders, Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, and others connected with Building and Docking Ships.
Block and Pump Makers.

Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.

Hemp Dressers and Rope Makers.

Manufacturers of Linea and Cotton Fabrics.

Mauufacturers of Spinning Machines, Roving

Machines, Card Breakers and Finishers, Draw-

ing Frames' Willows, and Pickers, etc., connected with Cotton, Flax, and Wool Machinery.

Calenderers, Bleachers, and Calico Printers. Cloth Folders, and Measurers, and persons inter ested in Sewing Machinery.

Anchor and Chain Cable Manufacturers.

Cutting and Turning Tool Makers. Nail and Rivet Makers.

Nail Cutters. Leather Dressers and Curriers. Manufacturers of Great Guns and Small Arms. Candle Makers.

Biscuit and Cracker Makers. Lace Makers. Ribbon Weavers.
Stone Cutters and Marble Masons. Dyers, Cloth Washers, and Scourers Coopers. Cider and Cheese Manufacturers,

THE SOUTHER BY DEELS.

DAILY.

Vol. 1.

offy by our rights Heavy Heavy - Por right or tou tours on Stavent in Catalogues - A lett

Washington, Friday, September 6, 1850.

Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.

Crown, Crystal, and Plate Glass Makers.

Sugar Boilers and Refiners, with Proprietors of Sugar Plantations.

Manufacturers of Railway, Bar, Round Ribbon, and Rod Iron.

Wheel, Axle, and Spring Makers.

Engine Drivers, and Persons connected with the Locomotive generally.

Engineers, and Captains of Steam Vessels.

Managers of Stationary Engines. Managers of Stationary Engines. Lumber Dealers and owners of Saw Mills.

Veneer Cutters.

Owners of Planing Machinery.

Corn Millers, and Persons connected with Bolting and Bran-Separating Machinery.

Farmers and Persons using Grain-Shelling and

Threshing Machinery.

Buhl Workers, Carvers Engravers, and Ornamen

Makers in general.

Persons employed in the Manufacture of Gas.

Mukers of Copper and Lead Tubing.

Linen and Straw Paper Makers.

Ship Owners, Harbor Masters, and others interested in Dredging Machinery.

Well Sinkers. Well Sinkers.
Astronomers, Philosophers, and others using Phil-

osopbical Apparatus and Instruments.

Miner's Engineers, and other interested in Pum ing Engines.

Persons interested in Canals and Aqueducts. Warehousemen, and others, using Hydraulic Presses, Dynanometric Cranes, Jack Screws, Common and Feed Cranes.
Workers in Metals and Alloys.
Tin Plate Workers.

Tin Plate Workers.

Spring Maeufacturers.

Wheelwrights, Clock Makers Horologists, &c.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the sudject, whether published in England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being comprised in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working-drawings of ample size and clearness, so that a Mechanic may construct accurately any machine described.

ngs of ample size and clearness, so that a Mechanic may construct accurately any machine described. The publishers are, in short determined, regardless of cost, to make the work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and thus encourage the enterprise.

The work will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will progress with great regularity. gress with great regularity.

The whole work will be published in 40 numbers at 25 cents per number, and completed with-in the current year, 1850. A liberal discount will

he made to agents. Any one remitting the publishers \$10 in advance shall receive the work through the post office free of expense. Notice to Proprietors of Newspapers throughout the

United States and Canada.

FOR CALIFORNIA. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY-THROUGH PASSAGE TO

CALIFORNIA. THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back.

ould possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the Company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama, and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back. So that the Company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Franisco, will be performed with regularity and des-

Their Pacific Line, from Panama to San Fran-

REPUBLIC, Capt. Hubson.
ITHMUS, Capt. Hirchcock.
COLUMBUS, Capt. Peck.
ANTELOPE, Capt. Ackley. Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York o Chagres, of the

GEORGIA, Capt. PORTER, U. S. N. OHIO, Capt. SCHENCE, U. S. N. FALCON, Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N. The connection between the two lines will b carefullly and regularly kept up, so that no delay beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Panawill arise.

na, will arise.

The large size, well known speed, and superior accommodations of their New York and Chagres Line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific Line, offer the most certain, rapid, and pleasant through passage to California M. O. ROBERTS, Cor. Warren and West sts., New York.

United States Mail Steamship Company

CHANGE OF DATE OF SAILING TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 p. m. From the pier foot of Warren street. The UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

OHIO. J. F. SCHENCK, U. S. Navy, Cemmander. THIS splendid steamship will sail as as above, with the Government mails for the West

Indies and California.

The arrangements for the transportation of passengers to San Francisco, without delay on the Isthmus, being now completed, the Company are now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all lasses, at a reduced rate of passage.

The books for the OHIO on the 26th instant,

are now open, and tickets through can be obtained at the following prices: FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO. State-room berth

Steerage berth, found bed and board Passage can also be secured for the intermediate ports, as follows: From New York to Charleston or Savannah-

State-room, \$25, Standee, \$20; Steerage, \$10. From New York to Havanna-State-room, \$70; Standee, \$55; Steerage, \$25. From New York to New Orleans—State-room, \$75; Standee, \$60, Steerage, \$25. Freight to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foot

Freight will also be taken to Havana in limited quantity, at 25 cents per cubic foot, or per agree-ment. The consignee at Havana to attend to the

ediately after the vessel arrives. To secure freight or passage, apply at the office

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. SOUTHERN RICHTS MEETINGS.

SOUTHERN MEETING IN CLARKE COUNTY .-We extract the following resolutions of a Southern Rights Meeting in Clarke county, Ga., from

the Southern Whig:
The Hon. Charles Daugherty being next called, addressed the meeting, and portrayed in most vivid terms, the insult and outrage which had been heaped upon the South so long and in so releutless a manner by our Northern brethren, as to be almost beyond endurance; he advocated in his usual able lucid manner the resolutions of the Nashville Convention, with a few immaterial exceptions, and as he believed there was no very great difference in the views of the different speakers, he had drawn up a series of resolutions which he intended to offer in lieu of all those before the meeting, which he thought all could unite upon; he then presented the fol-

Resolved. 1st. That we offer to our Northern brethren the Missouri line, as a compromise of the great question of slavery, with protection

Resolved, 2d. That if our offer of compromise be rejected and any other offered us, we will consider of the same and if admissible, consistent with our honor and paramount rights, we will accept the same for the sake of the peace and harmony of the Union.

Resolved, 3d. That if our compromise be re-

ected and none offered which we can accept, then it will become the duty of the slaveholding States to maintain their rights by all such means as they deem proper.

There being a large number of citizens from

other counties, it was requested that none should vote except citizens of Clarke county. The question being then taken on the 1st resdution, the president announced that there was but one dissenting voice. The vote on the sec-ond and third resolutions was amounced by the president to be unanimous.

So the resolutions submitted by Judge

Daugherty were received and adopted as the sense of the meeting.
On motion, it was ordered, that the procee dings of this meeting be furnished our Senctors and Representatives in Congress, and that the papers of this State be requested to publish the

The meeting then adjourned.
WILSON LUMPKIN, Pres't. WM. W. CLAYTON, Sec'y.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 9, 1850. On to-day there was a meeting in this place for the purpose of recommending the Compro-mise of Thirteen, or "Omnibus Bill," as it is sometimes termed. It consisted of persons of If the foregoing advertisement is inserted five times during the year, and the paper containing it sent to us, a copy of the work will be sent gratis estimate of the whole, to about forty persons, their supposed strength, or representing it, in this county. They recommend to Congress the adoption of the Compromise of Tl inteen whether as it was originally reported, or with the mode fications it has received, or with such other alterations as would entirely change the original character of the bill itself, I or any body else have yet been unable to learn. The object of the meeting could only be ascertained by those who addressed it; and taking this means as an interpretation of its object, we would be led to believe they were in favor of everything, and procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco sooner than by any other line. Unforeseen difficulties, and the prevalence when the worst comes to the worst we would passengers in going forward, against the advice of the Company, at an earlier day than the ship meeting itself, nobody else except Omnibus Bill men were allowed to participate-all others were excluded both from voting and debate, and upon the acknowledged ground that they them-selves would be voted down. What folly! Oh for the expression of the poet-

"The terms required-

Be voted down! 'Yes, not willing that an ex pression of the almost unanimous opinion of the people of this county, should go out and be received as their views, but for a few men, not more than one-fiftieth part of the voters of the county, to meet together and give utterance to opinions, as if they reflected the sentiments of the whole, as any three, or four, or five men might do in any portion of this county who could be found holding sentiments utterly adverse to those entertained by the community at large. But I have said enough-more than is

authorized by the importance of the meeting. From the Georgia Jeffersonian. THOMASTON, GA., August 3, 1850. PUBLIC MEETING IN UPSON .- At a large meetng of the citizens of the county of Upson, (it being an adjourned meeting.) to discuss the resolutions of the Nashville Convention and the Senate Compromise of Thirteen, commonly cal-

preamble and resolutions: As citizens of this great American Union, and by the late Nashville Convention, we have met lice. to take into consideration the question so much agitated by Congress, and producing great solicitude throughout the country, in regard to slavery, and also to consider the action of the

say, that so long as we claim to be citizens of justice to the South and to the North. this great Federal Republic, we will feel bound to have considence in the councils of the nation, tions or proposes the exclusion of the South constitutionally exercis d and enforced; and we from Justice in the disposition of said territo- and Representatives in Congress from Georgia, and soitive overtact in violation of the Federal duty and a direct attack upon the sacred rights smetion the Missouri Compromise line in the compact, and committed by the Government itself, will justify us in sanctioning a dissolution 4th. That the admission of such an immense tories. spirit of compromise, are willing to receive it as prey to Abolitionism. standee, \$50, steerage, \$25.
ght to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foot a settlement of the difficulty, and much prefer states has solemnly recognized again and again hands of the North, and insisted on the South's to the authorities of the Government. In this the boundary of Texas to the east bank of the taking a stand at the Missouri Compromise, and the Constitution; and if the bill does pass, we spoil the State of Texas of one-third of her ter- Convention. Having concluded lifts address

laration of the Convention, it must oppose such cludes in it the principles of the Wilmot Pro-

In the address of the Nashville Convention,

of their resolutions-that it would not conclude on adjustment of this controversy, consequently ment among us, and that to extinguish its fires the Convention did not then feel at liberty to adjourned to meet after the adjournment of Con-

this question. Against the members of the Convention, as against the power and influence of the Convention over the State of Georgia.
In conclusion, we will say, that if, unfortunate-

of the South to resort to that revolutionary and originary principle never surrendered, we believe It was then moved and seconded that the prooriginary principle never surrendered, we believe the whole South should be united, and would then act in Convention with an authority which no power under Heaven has a right to prevent. 1. Therefore, Resolved, That so long as the Government of the United States is constitutiot ally executed and enforced, and is in no way

violated by the Government itself; we have no ustifiable authority to resist its authority. 2. Resolved, That we have not as yet seen any thing in the action of Congress, or other departments of the Government, that would justify a dissolution of the Union, and that we

important question as to slavery will be amica-bly and equitably settled by Congress. New York to San Francisco and back.

In the first attempts of this Company to meet the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships from New York to Chagres, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for their ships then going round. This was done from their ships then going round. This was done from their ships then going round. This was done from the constitutional at that. Another was for union a desire to accommodate those who could from a desire to accommodate the congress in no other quarter, and by the congress of the union last, and union last, and union last, and union last, and the same interference, in saying that said line may be extended. That we oppose Congressional interference, in saying that said line may be extended to draft a set of resolutions, expressive believes the meeting, was called for and read by believe they were in favor of everything, and blevery may or may not more frence, in saying that said line may be extended. That we oppose Congressional interference, in saying that said line may be extended to draft a set of resolutions, expressive believes the meeting.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following states in the affairs of the question inconsistent with the fundament of the question interference, in saying that said line may be extended. That we oppose Congressional interference, in saying that said line may be extended to draft a set of resolutions, expressive below that line, and that said line may be extended to the Pacific ocean, if desired by the said line may be extended to the Pacific ocean, if desired by the following that it would be an imaginary settlement of the question inconsistent with the fundament of t Resolved, That we oppose Congressional interference, in saying that slavery may or may not exist North or South of a certain line—bething that everybody else South was for, but feel bound to abide the decission; while we believe, also, to call upon Congress for a guaran- determination not only to maintain those rights, tee south of any line in unsound doctrine and but to prevent their being trampled upon, or abother line. Unforceseen difficulties, and the prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevalence of the worst, we would be right. So you perceive out of this inconstant prevalence of the south of any line in unsound doctrine and the worst comes to the worst, we would be right. So you perceive out of this inconstant prevalence of the south of any line in unsound doctrine and the worst comes to the worst, we would the rogated by a sectional majority of Congress, who are adopted:

The preamble and resolutions having been would be giving up the great non-intervention to pass, and the prevalence of the south of any line in unsound doctrine and the worst comes to the worst, we would be right. So you perceive out of this inconstant prevalence of the south of any line in unsound doctrine and the worst comes to the worst, we would be right. So you perceive out of this inconstant prevalence of the south and so the most unsafe mode that we could adopt—it the most unsafe mode th salvation of the South.

lution of the Union.

6. Resolved, That at this time, we see no equality. necessity for the meeting of the Nashville Convention, after the adjournment of Congress, sistibly led to the conclusion that the Comand are not prepared to advise that the South- promise bill, reported by the Committee of the ern States fill their delegates to said Conven- Senate, does not concede to the citizens of the tion as recommended by the Convention,

After which, Mr. Mathew Sandwich offered the following, as a substitute:

Whenever questions involving the rights, the honor and the safety of citizens are being disposed of, it is the sovereign privilege of every free poeple to utter distinatly their will, and we, the citizens of Upson, in primary assembly, do the Union. hereby solemnly declare.

1st. That the States which compose this Unand Wm. A. Cobb were appointed Secretaries, and Mr. Thomas Goode presented the following the burdens incident to the Federal Government, have an indisputable claim to a share in all the acquisitions of the Federal Government. residing in one of the fourteen States addressed and that share to be in accordance with jus-

sanction of an oath, upon the members of Congress of the United States the duty of adjusting Nashville Convention.

In the introduction of these subjects, we will be controversy now pending in relation to the last the South, that the same line should continue as the basis of compromise upon the admission

3rd. That any action of Congress which sane- Union.

clusively, so that it is done within the range of very is excluded; 2nd, that the exclusion of sinthe Constitution, holding at the same time, as very from the whole Pacific coast of near 1,000 After which Judge Jones, of Paulding, arose we do, the non-intervention destrine upon the miles, thereby inevitably dooms to Free-soilism and addressed the meeting at some length, and subject of slavery. In relation to the bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, it is true ries; 3d, that it stamps slaveholders with the introduction and Abolitionism the balance of said Territory with his usual earnestness and ability, declared that the was willing to abide by the Missouri that some of us are not entirely pleased with the famy of maintaining an institution unfit to be ex- Compromise, and heartily concurred in the proplan, yet seeing nothing in it which we are sat- tended; and, 4th, it so weakens the South and ceedings of the Nashville Convention. After isfied violates the Constitution, and hoping that strengthens the North, as to make the institu- he concluded his remarks, the Hon. Wm. H. its passage would settle the question, we, in the tion of slavery, in a few short years, an easy Stiles addressed the meeting in a very able and

we think we disagree with the Nashville Con- Rio Grande, and maintained the same by in- saying to the North, "thus far shalt thou come vention, which contends that the passage of the volving the whole Nation in an arduous war and no further:" and expressed himself healirty bill of the Committee of Thirteen would violate with Mexico; and, the proposition now to der in favor of the proceedings of the Nashville To secure freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 77 West street, corner of Warren street, New York.

Aug. 21—t26

M. ROBERTS.

The Constitution; and if the bill does pass, we consider that our position, in relation to the Government, will be widely different from that of the Nashville Convention. Agreeable to a dectroe of the Clay Compromise, and if that could not be the Convention of A. G. Mayers, it was unantication; consider that our position, in relation to the Government, will be widely different from that of the meeting. He declared himself in favor of the Clay Compromise, and if that could not be tendered to the Hon. John J. McRae, for the

6th. That such iniquitous action is calculated obtained, he declared his willingness to fight settlement and resort to measures of resistance; for, by one of the first resolutions passed by the Convention, it is asserted, "That the slaveholding States cannot, and will not, submit to the United States to form this ing States cannot, and will not, submit to the corresponding of the United States to form this Union, and which, in the 1st article of the Conenactment, by Congress, of any law imposing onerous conditions or restraints upon the massing of the Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic and also in favor of the proceedings of the

viso, in its proposition to make a State of California, and, in the effect it. would have upon New Mexico; and, by these resolutions they would be bound not to submit to the passage where and are; but when it is so administered as not thus to invade these sacred principles, and so administered as cluded his address, the question was taken on the adoption of the resolutions read at the opening of the meeting—whereupon they were unanimously adopted. as to deprive us of these inestimable blessings, it becomes ou worst enemy.
8th. We have watched with the deepest con-

present Congress should adjourn sine die. 10th: That we deplore the unnatural war of of their resolutions—that it would not conclude that Congress would adjourn without making an adjustment of this controversy, consequently and adjustment of this controversy, consequently ment among us, and that to extinguish its fires and put separately, and adopted without a single dissenting voice.

1. Resolved unanimously, That we approve the Convention did not then feel at liberty to no sacrifice is or would be too great, that did entirely of discuss methods suitable for resistance to meanout exact of us submission to a tyranny that desures not then adopted; and the Convention stroys the fundamental principles of that constitution which secures our rights, our honors gress. The proposition to settle the question on the parallel of 36.30 having been-rejected, that the existence of the South as a Free and Inthe enquiry was made, for what purpose will dependent people demands of every son of the North and South. the Convention meet, if the Clay compromise South to forget all former distinctions and party does pass? Their report gives the answer to feuds, and by harmonious action put down disunion and maintain union in the defence of our

Sacred Rights." men of talent and respectability, we have nothing to urge. But the manner in which it is pretended our own State was represented, presents the question of respect for the action of the Convention in a different light. The preponderance in the way of constituency,—in comderance in the way of constituency,—in composing the number of persons who voted to send delegates to the Convention, from Georgia, with the 90,000 voters in whom rests the weight of the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions, and also in the people shall determine, that secession is delegated by just regard for their interests or and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions, and also in the people shall determine, that secession is delegated by just regard for their interests or and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions, and also in the people shall determine, that secession is delegated by just regard for their interests or and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions, and also in the people shall determine, that secession is delegated by just regard for their interests or and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions of the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; manded by just regard for their interests or and to acquire each to the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; manded by just regard for their interests or and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions of California, and the following gentlemen in favor of the resolutions of California, and the following gentlemen in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; manded by just regard for their interests or honor.

Resolved unanimously, That Texas has in her properties to the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; manded by just regard for their interests or honor.

Resolved, That upon the repeal of the Meximal Acquirement in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; manded by just regard for their interests or honor.

Resolved unanimously, That Texas has in her properties of the substitute offered by Mr. Sandwich; manded by just regard for their interests or honor.

Resolved unanimously, That Texas has in her propert Evans, Worrell, of Talthe sovereign will of the State-is argument bot, and Thamas Flewellen-after which, it was moved and seconded that Mr. Sandwich's reso- madness dare to attempt her subjugation, we mediate duty of Congress, to enact for them lutions be adopted. Upon a division, there was are bound by every consideration of patraotism 60 for and 123 against the substitute, which was ly, the time should come, when the violation of lost. Upon the adoption of the original resoluour constitutional rights shall drive the people tions of Mr. Goode, they were carried by 123

ceedings be published in the Macon papers, and that the meeting adjourn, which was carrried.
THOMAS BEALL, Chairmau.

WILLIAM A. COBB, and TRAVIS A. D. WEAVER. Secretaries.

MEETING IN MURRAY .- There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held in Murray county, Georgia, on Wednesday the 31st ult. Colonel deliberations of the meeting, and John W. Evans quent speech, vindicating the cause of Southern have hope and confidence that the difficult and und W. K. Moore, esquires, requested to act as

Secretaries. The report of the committee appointed at a

trine of the South, and the only safe ground and salvation of the South.

Constitution, by making a difference between the citizens of the slaveholding and non-slave-that in doing so, the Constitution of the United the meeting, and the evening growing late, it was 4. Resolved, That we regard the ultimatum holding States, allowing the citizens of the one States be not infringed, and provided, also, that agreed to adjourn until Saturday, the 17th ult., doctrine or the Nashville Convention, dangerous to remove with their property into the new ter- no principle be violated. to the harmony, and even to the extension of ritory recently acquired from Mexico, and denythe Union: while we believe that it is unmanly ing that right to those of the other, notwith- the hands of Congress but a respect for her to ask for just so much and no more, and at the standing the fact that this territory has been same time knowing that we have a right to en- acquired by the blood and treasure of the South Yes, I'll take my pen and scourge the crimes, fol
Yes, I'll take my pen and scourge the crimes, fol
The terms required—

Joy the whole.

S. Resolved, That, should Congress pass the tributed not only its quota of the treasure, but the Constitution nor this Union would have had bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen up- seven-tenths of the brave spirits who conquered existence. on the subject of slavery, we, in the spirit of Mexico. Should we submit to this state of compromise, seeing in it nothing unconstitution- things, we must become degraded in the sight of al, will be willing to receive it as a settlement of the whole civilized world, and prove recreant to the slavery question, and prefer it, with all the our glorious forefathers, who not only secured objections that are urged against it, to a disso- our independence, but refused coming into the Union on any other terms than those of perfect

In accordance with these views, we are irre-South their constitutional rights, as well as sacrificing their interests to the will of a sectional and fanatical majority in Congress. It is,

therefore Resolved, That we will not yield our assent to any compromise that does not place us upon terms of perfect equality with other sections of

Resolved, That we heartily concur with the resolutions and address of the Nashville Conled Clay's Compromise—when Thomas Beall ast. That the States which compose this Universities, and Travis A. D. Weaver ion are alike equal, and the citizens of each vention, and recommend to the citizens of Georgia the Chair, and Travis A. D. Weaver ion are alike equal, and the citizens of each vention, and recommend to the citizens of Georgia the Chair, and Travis A. D. Weaver ion are alike equal, and the citizens of each vention, and recommend to the citizens of Georgia the Chair, and Travis A. D. Weaver ion are alike equal, and the citizens of each vention, and recommend to the chair, and Travis A. D. Weaver ion are alike equal. will yield our assent.

Resolved, In accepting the line of 36 deg. 30 min., we do so for the purpose of preserving the peace and harmony of this Government, and as 2nd. That the support of the Constitution of the line was forced upon us by the North on the United States devolves, under the solemn the admission of Missouri into the Union, and subsequently when Texas was corporated into the Union, it is but an act of sheer justice to the controversy now pending in relation to the the South, that the same line should continue of California, or other new States into the

Resolved, We recommend to the Senators hold the doctrine that nothing short of a plain ries, is both a palpable violation of their sworn that they oppose every measure that does not admission of new States, or creating new terri-

cloquent manner. He recapitulated the injuries 5th. That the Government of the United and grievances the South had sustained at the

onerous conditions or restraints upon the masters to remove with their property into the Territories of the United States, or to any law making discrimination in favor of the proprietors of other property therein. The Convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, that the bill of the Committee of Thirteen in the convention holds, the convention holds have the convention h States so administered as not thus to invade trampled upon by the North.-Having con-

PUBLIC DINNER AND MEETING .- On Thursthere are but two plans for the settlement, particularly spoken of—one embraced in the bill of the Committee of Thirteen, and the other a plan for the settlement of the question by the adoption of the line of 36.30 north latitude, exampled the committee of the question by the adoption of the line of 36.30 north latitude, exampled the committee of the question by the committee of the substantial fare properties and the substantial fare prope adoption of the line of 36.30 north latitude, extending to the Pacific cean. One plan the Convention oppose, the other it is willing to the research of the discussing the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the Mexican trict. After discussing the substantial fare product of the mexican trict. After discussing the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the Mexican trict. After discussing the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the Mexican trict. After discussing the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the fluctuation of the fluctuation of the fluctuation of the sluctuation of the fluctuation of the fluctuation of the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the fluctuation of the fluctuation of the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the substantial fare product of the fluctuation of the substantial fare production of the fluctuation of the fl Convention oppose, the other it is willing to acquiesce in, in the adoption of it as an extreme concession. In the adoption of this line we would be willing to agree with the Convention.

The Nashville Convention expressed by one The Nashville Convention expressed by one The Nashville Convention expressed by one of the control of the present congress should adjourn sine die. ly adopted. The resolutions were considered

entirely of the proceedings of the Nashville 2. Resolved unanimously, That we are will-

ing to yield as an extreme concession, the establishment of the line of 36.30 as the partition of our recently acquired territory between the North and South.

3. Resolved unanimously, That in no contin-

gency will we retreat one inch to the South of that line, at the arrogant bidding of an infatua-

present struggle our undivided sympathy, and if the Government at Washington shall in its

On motion of Col. S. T. Cooper, of Williams burgh, it was resolved that they be published in the Georgetown papers.

PUBLIC MEETING .- At a large meeting of the citizens of Jasper county, without distinction of party, held in the Court-house, in Paulding, on Monday, the 15th ultimo, the Hen. Lennon B. Eliis was called to the chair, and J. J. Shannon and W. P. Clark, esqs., appointed secretaries On motion, a committee was appointed to invite the Hon. John J. McRae to address the John Hamilton (Whig) and Col. James Edmund-son (Democrat) were chosen to preside over the man addres-ed the meeting at length, in an elo-

> rights, and explaining the objects and action of the Nashville Convention On motion, a committee of fift on were ap-

sion, were adopted:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty

eracy of States.

The preamble and resolutions having been

Resolved, That the South claims nothing at of the county is expected.

C. D. SMITH, Secretary. constitutional rights and an adherence to those constitutional guarantees which are the life of the

Resolved, That the portions of the Compromise Bill interfering with with the boundaries of Texas, is in violation of the compact entered into on the admission of Texas into the Union: and, if adopted, would be an act of gross fraud, and glaringly unjust to the South. Resolved. That the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, as proposed in the

stitution of the United States, is inexpedient and insulting to the South. Resulted That the admission of California with geographical boundaries, as defined in her constitution, is inexpedient and improper, and

States. Resolved. That we highly approve the course of Senator Davis, and Messrs, Brown, Thompson, McWillie and Featherston, who, amid the scoffs of Northern members, and the calumnious imputations of "disunion" and "treason," emanating from those common revilers of the South and her institutions, the ultra Abolitionists, have uniformly and effectively vindicated the charac-ter, and firmly and unyieldingly insisted upon a regard for the constitutional rights of the South; and who, by this chivalrous and dauntless bearing under circumstances the most adtude, and their title to the approving appella-tion, "Well done good and faithful servants." Resolved, That in the event the slave ques-

tion is not satisfactorily adjusted by the persent Congress we request and urge the delegates appointed by the October Convention to attend the Nashville Convention, in conjunction with those appointed by the Legislature, at the time designated for the assembling of that body.

Resolved, That we highly approve the Address and Resolutions of the Nashville Convention as eminently patriotic and conservative in their character. In recommending the Missouri Compromise line of 36.30, to the Pacific, as a partition of the common property of the United States, they have submitted a platform, founded upon truth and justice, and upon which all parties in the South should unite, in order to settle pernamently the slavery question upon fair and equitable principles, and thereby infuse a spirit of harmony and fraternal feeling into the people of all portions of the Republic, and render more firm and lasting this glorious Union, which, we trust, is destined to exist as long as time endures. On motion of Henry Mounger, the following esolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we half with pleasure the of Washington, and earnestly recommend it to the patronage of our fellow-citizens.

On motion of A. G. Mayers, it was unani-Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be lished on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sa

"The Southern Press," - Weekly, Is published every Saturday.

ADVERTISING RATES. or one square of 10 lines, three issertions, Liberal deductions made on yearly advert

17- Individuals may forward the am ELLWOOD FISHER, Washington City.

eloquent and patriotic speech delivered this day

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting
be published in the "Eastern Clarion," and all
papers friendly to Southern rights. L. B. ELLIS, Chairman,

JAS. J. SHANNON, Secretaries. W. P. CLARK,

PUBLIC MEETING IN COWETA,-In accordance with a previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Coweta County (Ga.) was held at the Court House, on the first Tuesday in Aug., to take into consideration the question of slavery, now agitating the country. On motion of S. W. Lee, esq., Col. D. G. Greer and E. H. Strickland esq., were appointed Chairmen, and Dr. C. D. Smith, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of twelve was appointed, six from each political party, to report resolutions for the consideration

Holland, Thos. W. Bolton, J. Simms, and John C. Willcoxon, (Whigs,) who reported the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions:

The present excited state of the public mind, throughout the country, demands of us all, a clear and unequivocal expression of our opinions. We cannot shut our eyes and be blind to the fact, that a systematic war of aggression has been commenced, and is now waged upon our rights by the Northern States, through their Representatives in Congress.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Territory

acquired by the Government, in the war with Mexico, is the common property of the citizens of all the States, and any and all laws that in effect exclude any portion of the people from its enjoyment, should be repealed by Congress; and that a refusal to repeal them, would be an

can laws, inhibiting and abolishing African slavery in New Mexico and Utah, it is the imsuitable territorial governments, Resolved, That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in any other event than

the full consent of the District, and the State of

Maryland, would be a justificable ground to revolutionize the Government. Resolved, That the Rio Grande is the proper and legal boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, and that a seizure of any portion of territory east of said boundary, by the General Government, would be an act that would justify resistance on the part of Texas, and that the South should make common cause with

Resolved, That the main grounds of dissension between the North and South, and embodied in the foregoing resolutions are, if the North are desirous of adjusting them by compromise, we are willing to accept the old Missouri Compro-mise line, extending to the eastern line of California, repealing all laws conflicting with slave-

The committee then retired and reported the without dishonor, thereby placing themselves in following resolutions, which, after some discus- the degrading position of inferiors in the confed

at which time a full attendance of the citizens

SELF-DEPENDENCE.-The dependence of the South upon the North for its trade and manufactures is the great source of her weakness, and of the insolence and oppression of her enemies. If Southern people, instead of contributing at most enormous rates to the labor of Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, would encourage home in-dustry and domestic trade, a new state of things would soon present itself. It is full time that we had turned over a new leaf, and adopted a different system of policy, upon this great principle of self-protection. It is alike dictated by perity but our very existence depends upon a reliance on our own energies and self-exertions." Let us then resolve to sustain our own merchants end encourage our own artisans and mechanics. Do not send abroad for goods or work would be doing injustice to the Southern if they can be furnished at home. Encourage your own honest, industrious mechanics. They need all the work they can get. By such a course, you keep money at home-assist the worthy, and have just as good work performed. It is the only way to make a town prosperous there is a disposition to send a hundred miles for articles that, to say the least, could be manufactured as well at your own door, there will be little or no business done in the place—the churches will be thinly attended and all kinds of labor extremely dull. Wherever mechanics are the best employed, prosperity is seen-the soverse, have proved the incorruptability of their patriotism, their claim to our warmest gratibrotherly feelings is experienced, which is the

source of unspeakable happiness.

Whatever you have to be done, look around and see if your neighbors cannot do it. If you have a house to build or a carriage to buy, a harness to be made or a pump to be bored, a pack of cards to be printed or a well to be dug, just look among your neighbors before you un-dertake to send abroad, and if you have none around you capable of the task, it will be time enough to look elsewhere. It is a wrong idea to suppose nothing is serviceable that is made at home. We know of many an instance where men have refused to purchase work made by their neighbors, and sent to a distant city for the articles they needed, and paid a third more for them, when behold, they ind been manufactured and sent away to sell by the very neigh-

bors of whom they refused to purchase.

Let it be the motto of all—I will encourage my own neighbors. In turn you will be en-couraged also. A mutual feeling of good will and kindness will spring up in your midst, and prosperity will be observable in every street and in every dwelling.

To Cook Rice.-Soak your rice in salt and water for seven hours, and then put in fresh stablishment of the Southern Press at the city water and boil-only ten minutes after it begins to boil; then empty it out in a colander before the fire until its drains and dries, when you will find a delicious dish, and every grain separated, answering the purpose of a large number of vegetables. How few people know how to cook rice !